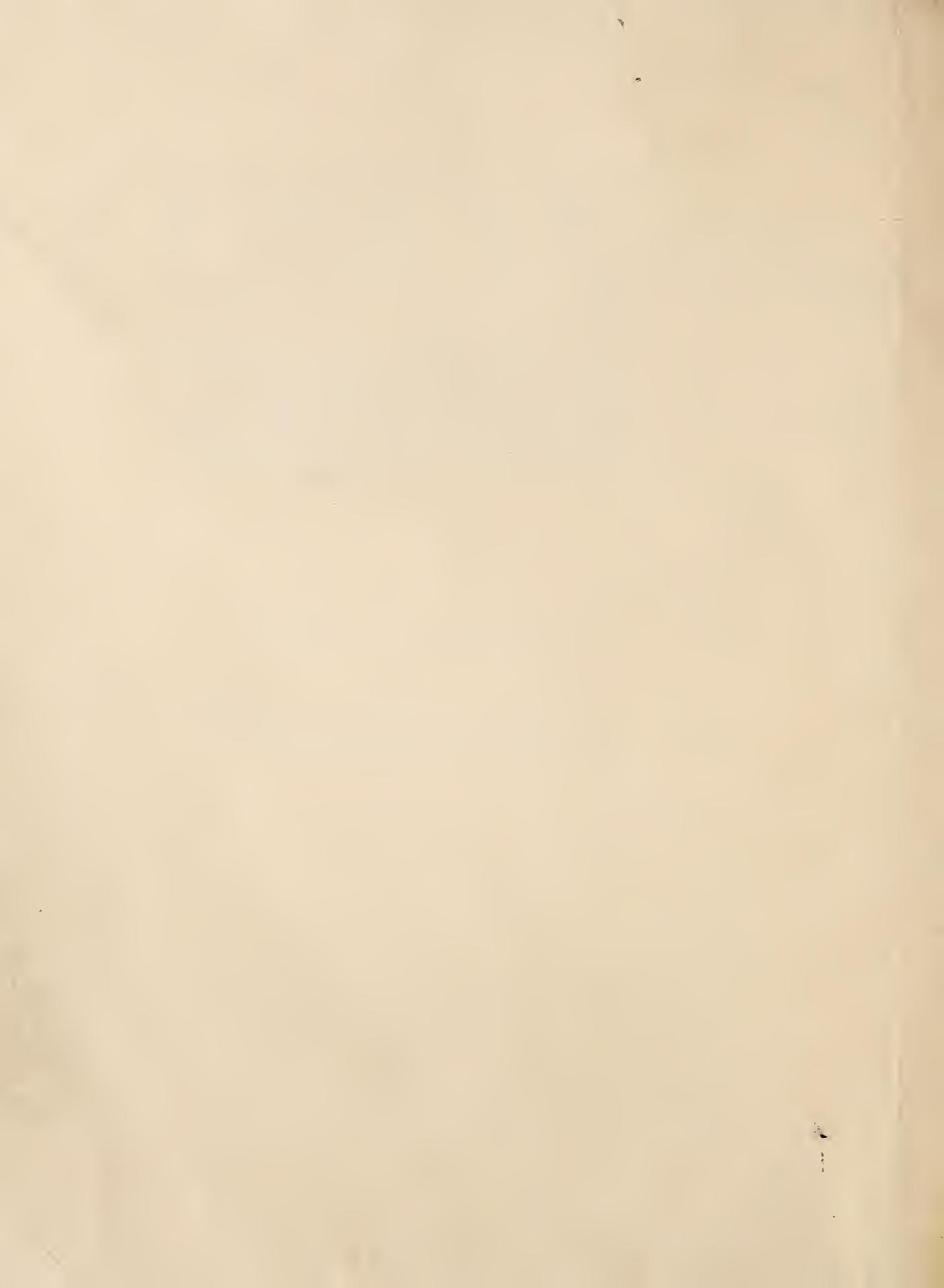


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THE Vegetable SITUATION

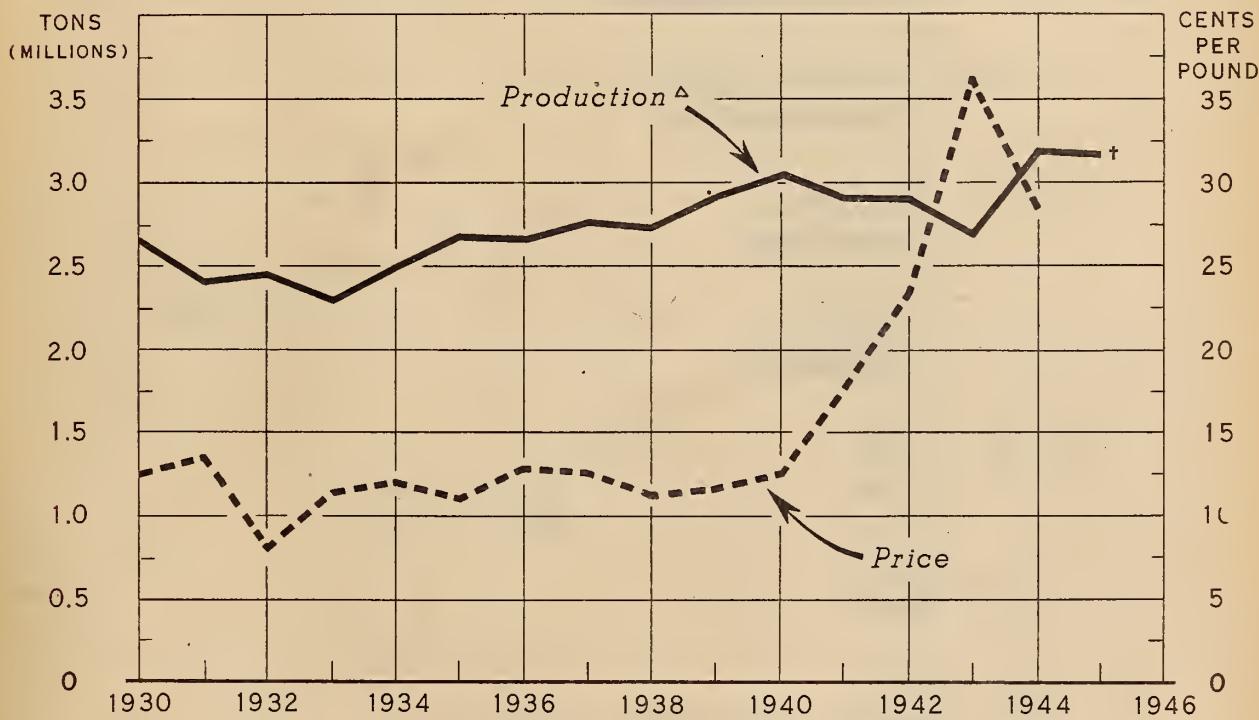
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS - 77

BAE

JULY 1945

19 SUMMER-SEASON COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS* FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT: AGGREGATE PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND TO GROWERS, UNITED STATES, 1930-45



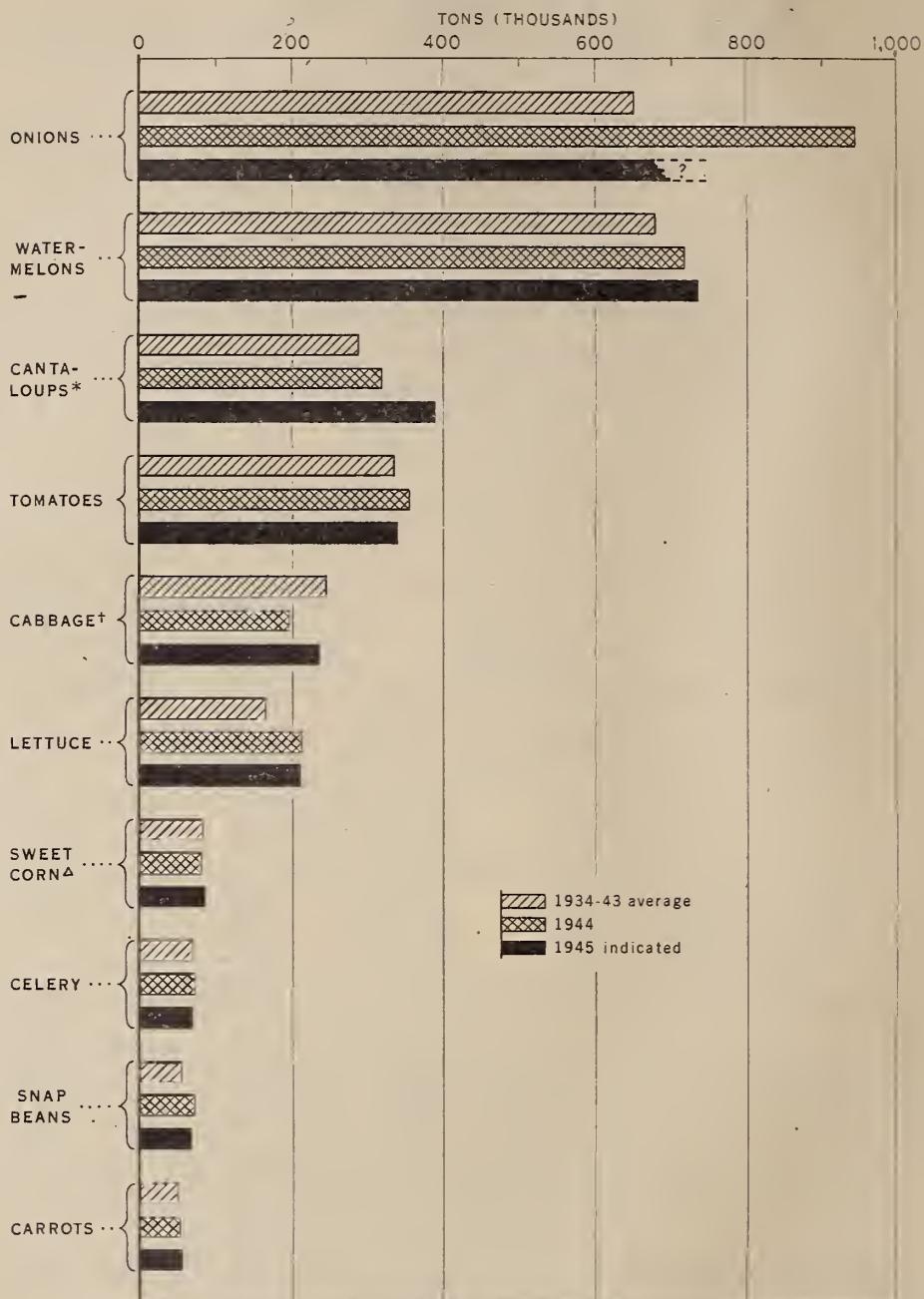
* INCLUDES BEETS, CABBAGE, CANTALOUPS, CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, CUCUMBERS, EGGPLANT, GREEN PEAS, HONEY DEW MELONS, LETTUCE, LIMA BEANS, ONIONS, SNAP BEANS, SPINACH, SWEET CORN, SWEET PEPPERS, TOMATOES, AND WATERMELONS

△ EXCLUDES MINOR QUANTITIES NOT HARVESTED

+ TENTATIVE ESTIMATE

Changes from one year to the next in the average price per pound received by farmers for summer-season commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment have tended to show an increase in average price when aggregate production fell, and a drop in price when production increased. This tendency has been partially obscured at times, however, by the effect of changes in consumer purchasing power or other factors. Since 1941, for example, the trend in prices has been sharply upward due to the strong wartime demand.

PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES OF IMPORTANT SUMMER-SEASON
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT,
INDICATED 1945 COMPARED WITH 1944
AND AVERAGE FOR 1934-43



* INCLUDES HONEY DEW MELONS. 1945 INDICATION INCLUDES A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE FOR LATE-SUMMER CANTALOUPE.

† INCLUDES CABBAGE FOR SAUERKRAUT

△ THREE STATES ONLY NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, AND PENNSYLVANIA

Supplies of summer-season commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment in 1945 appear to be plentiful. The production of watermelons, cantaloups (including Honey Dew melons), cabbage, sweet corn, and carrots is indicated to be considerably larger than that of last summer. All the important summer-season truck crops, except cabbage, probably will exceed the recent 10-year average. Total production of summer-season onions has not yet been estimated. However, the summer-season onion acreage indicated on July 1 was 12 percent above average, though 14 percent below last year's very large acreage.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Prices for most truck crops for fresh market and processing are expected to average higher this year than last, and many of them will be at the ceilings most of the season. Prospects in 1945, compared with 1944, are for a slightly larger aggregate commercial production of truck crops for fresh market, a slightly larger aggregate acreage of commercial truck crops planted for processing, and an 8 percent larger production of potatoes. On the other hand, production of sweetpotatoes, dry beans, and dry peas is expected to be smaller.

This summer, production of commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment is expected to exceed last summer for cabbage (including minor quantities for kraut), cantaloups, Honey Dew melons, watermelons, lima beans, beets, carrots, green peppers, and spinach. Production of onions, tomatoes, snap beans, and cucumbers will be significantly smaller this summer than last. About the same production as last summer is expected for cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, lettuce, and green peas. Some decline in price is expected in August and September for cabbage, cantaloups, and watermelons. For about half of the other fresh market truck crops, prices are expected to decline seasonally; for the rest, prices may hold steady or rise to the extent permitted by ceiling levels.

Acreage of 11 commercial truck crops planted for processing is expected to total more than 2 million acres in 1945, as it has for the past 3 years.

A record high production of green peas for processing is in prospect, and the production of snap beans for canning and freezing is indicated to be materially larger than last year. In California and Texas, production of spinach for processing is indicated to be 3 percent smaller than last year. Acreages planted to 7 other individual processing crops (asparagus not reported until later) are larger in 1945 than in 1944 for all except sweet corn, for which the acreage planted is nearly as large as last year.

Prices paid to farmers for vegetables for processing are expected to average about the same this year as last.

Aggregate supplies of canned vegetables available for civilians in the 1945-46 pack year are expected to be 10 to 15 percent smaller than in the pack year just past and civilians need to make maximum use of home gardens and home canning.

A 408 million-bushel crop of potatoes is in prospect for 1945. This is 29 million bushels or 8 percent larger than the 1944 crop, and 9 percent larger than average. Partly because of increased noncivilian requirements, civilian supplies during the season ahead may be little if any larger than during the season just closed. Prices may drop somewhat below ceilings this summer and early fall under the impact of seasonally large supplies at harvest time, but for most of the season may be at or near ceiling levels.

The prospective crop of 64 million bushels of sweetpotatoes is about one-tenth smaller than in 1944 and slightly smaller than average. Civilian supplies may be considerably smaller this season than last. In view of the indicated small crop and a continued strong consumer demand, prices this season are expected to continue at or near ceilings.

The 1945 crop of dry edible beans, estimated tentatively at 15 million bags, is about 7 percent smaller than the near-average crop last year. Civilian supplies may be about one-eighth less than the near-average supplies last

season. Prices for the new crop are expected to be at the support levels, as were those for the preceding crop.

The 6.5 million-bag crop of dry field peas in prospect this year is about one-fourth smaller than the 1944 crop, but nearly two-thirds larger than average. Prices for the new crop are expected to be at support levels, which are set about 25 percent lower than those in effect for the 1944 crop.

--- July 27, 1945

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Large Potential Supply in 1945

Given average growing conditions for the remainder of this calendar year, the aggregate commercial production of truck crops for fresh market shipment may be slightly larger than in 1944. Annual production of these crops for the past 15 years has increased fairly steadily, at an average rate of increase of slightly more than 2 percent each year. Prospects for production of these crops this year provide one of the bright spots in the civilian food supply situation.

Aggregate tonnage for the first three quarters of 1945, already largely realized or indicated, is about 2 percent larger than production in the first three quarters of 1944, and about 22 percent larger than average (1934-43) for this portion of the year.

Strong Demand for the Large Summer-Season Production that is in Prospect

As indicated by the chart on the cover of this issue, average prices received by farmers for summer-season commercial production of truck crops for fresh market shipment have increased tremendously during World War II, thus tending to obscure the normal inverse responses to increases or decreases in total production.

Aggregate summer-season production this year may be about as large as comparable production for 1944. Prices for most fresh vegetables are expected to decline seasonally in August as total supplies become more abundant from all sources, including local and home-grown production. However, prices for the summer-season fresh truck crops in general are expected to average at least as high as last year, because of the strong consumer demand which has been in evidence for several months. This unusually strong demand arises not only from the high levels of employment and income, but also in considerable part from the effort of consumers to supplement the limited supplies of other foods such as red meats, eggs, and canned fruits and vegetables.

Cabbage

Indicated commercial production of cabbage (including some for kraut) for the summer months exceeds last year's summer-season production by 14 percent.

for early summer and 25 percent for late summer. Early summer production is indicated to be about 7 percent larger than average for the 10 years, 1934-43, but late summer production about 9 percent smaller.

More than twice as many carloads of cabbage were shipped (rail and boat during June and early July of this year than in the same period last year.

Shipping point and terminal wholesale prices for new cabbage declined rather sharply during the past 2 months from the high levels on which the new season opened, and are now at about the same levels as for the corresponding period last year. Because of the strong consumer demand for fresh vegetables experienced thus far in 1945, it is not expected that cabbage prices will decline much from current levels until the usual heavy movement from early fall areas occurs. Cabbage continues to be free of ceiling price restrictions.

Cantaloups and Honey Dews

Larger acreages than last year, with above-average yields, have provided a generous supply of cantaloups and Honey Dew melons this year, well above last year's supply and considerably above average production in the 10-years, 1934-43. The Honey Dew production indicated for 1945 is about 40 percent larger than in 1944, and more than double average production. Total rail and boat shipments of cantaloups and Honey Dew melons for this season through the week ended July 21 were 11,886 cars, about 800 cars more than for the same period last season.

In spite of the heavy shipments of cantaloups and Honey Dew melons, shipping point and terminal market wholesale prices were held at ceiling level by strong consumer demand from the beginning of the season through the week ended July 21. However, the heavy rains experienced in most Atlantic seaboard States beginning about the middle of July adversely affected demand in the big eastern markets. Prices for cantaloups may not hold up to ceiling levels during August.

Onions

Carlot shipments (by rail and boat) of 1945-crop onions for this season through July 21 totaled 9,470 cars, about 2,600 cars less than for the comparable period in 1944. For areas so far reported, production of onions in 1945 has been considerably below 1944. In view of the substantial reduction in acreage in late-summer areas in 1945 compared with 1944, the supplies of onions for the fresh market probably will continue to be considerably below last year for the remainder of the 1945 crop season.

Shipping point and terminal market prices for onions in 1945 were generally below prices in comparable periods of last year, as long as 1944 old-crop onions continued to move in volume sufficient to depress the market. Beginning in late May, however, new crop 1945 onions have sold at ceilings and well above the levels of corresponding periods last year. While the basic schedule of ceiling prices on 1945-crop dry onions is substantially the same as that in effect for the 1944 crop, a series of "disaster" adjustments and extensions affecting early and late spring onions was granted this year, which resulted in temporary new ceilings 10 cents per 50-pound sack higher than the basic schedule for the period April 16 through May 15, and 15 cents higher than the basic schedule from June 2 through July 15.

Prices for onions are expected to continue generally at ceilings at least through August. Scheduled ceiling prices in all producing areas drop 20 to 30 cents per 50-pound sack on August 16 to reach their low point for the season.

Tomatoes

Although 1945 production of both early and late summer season tomatoes was indicated as of July 1 to be equal to average (1934-43) or better, and only slightly below last year, heavy rainfall in the eastern States during July probably will reduce the prospective production as well as the quality of summer season tomatoes for fresh market shipment. Domestic carlot shipments of 1945-crop tomatoes (by rail and boat) in each week of this year, with few exceptions, have been greater than in corresponding weeks last year. Shipments of tomatoes for the 1945-crop season through the week ended July 21 totaled 22,990 cars, about 4,300 cars more than for the same period in the previous season.

Shipping point and terminal market prices for 1945-crop tomatoes, which were generally below corresponding 1944 prices early this year, recently have risen above 1944 levels for comparable weeks, in response to a declining volume of shipments and continued strong demand. Prices are expected to remain high during August and early September for tomatoes of good quality and condition, and probably will average higher than last year from now until the end of the 1945-crop season.

Watermelons

Production of watermelons in all summer-crop areas this year is slightly above last summer, and about 8 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Carlot shipments of watermelons by rail and boat apparently reached their peak for this season the week ended June 23, when 5,567 cars were shipped; peak shipments last year (4,648 cars) were in the week ended July 15.

Shipping point prices for watermelons dropped below ceiling levels in mid-June for all but the best quality and preferred sizes, and continued to decline during late June and early July in response to continued heavy shipments, a scheduled drop of \$10 per ton in the shipping point ceiling price after July 4, and cool, rainy weather in most of the eastern seaboard States about the middle of July. With the peak demand now past and with adequate supplies yet to be marketed, it is unlikely that shipping point prices for watermelons in general will return to ceiling levels this season.

Round-Up of Other Summer-Season Vegetables

Commercial production for fresh market shipment for this summer season compared with the 1944 summer season is indicated to be about the same (not more than 4 percent variation) for cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, lettuce, and green peas, but 6 to 10 percent larger for lima beans, beets, carrots, and green peppers, and 22 percent larger for spinach. On the other hand, production is 6 percent smaller for snap beans and 15 percent smaller for cucumbers. Production of all of these crops, except lima beans, cucumbers, green peas, and spinach, is indicated to be above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

JULY 1945

Demand for summer season fresh vegetables continues very strong, supported by continued high incomes of consumers and by the general scarcity of certain other foods, such as red meat and canned vegetables. Shipping point and terminal market wholesale prices of fresh vegetables in recent months have been well above corresponding prices last year. Prices for most minor truck crops have risen or held at ceilings in recent weeks, because of a between-seasons lull in shipments, but are expected to decline seasonally in August for beets, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, and green peppers.

Price control for the summer months has been suspended on sales of snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, and sweet peppers, but continued for spinach. Suspension began July 1 for snap beans, July 16 for eggplant and sweet peppers, and begins August 1 for cucumbers. Suspension will continue, according to present provisions, through September for snap beans and cucumbers, and through December for eggplant and sweet peppers.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Plantings in 1945 for Processing Again More Than 2 Million Acres

Acreage of 11 commercial truck crops planted for processing apparently will exceed 2 million acres again in 1945 for the fourth consecutive year. Although acreage of processing vegetables has followed an upward trend since 1933, the unusually large acreages since 1941 reflect primarily farmers' response to the high wartime prices received. Commercial canning of the important vegetables is being stimulated again this year by subsidy and guarantee-purchase programs substantially the same as those in effect in 1944.

Prices to farmers for snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes grown in 1945 for canning are again being supported by the Department of Agriculture, by means of price-supporting contracts with canners who are certified by State Agricultural Conservation Committees as agreeing to contract with farmers for at least the specified support levels for the raw products, and by the acceptance of all offers of such canners to sell specified products to the Department. The farmer who contracts with a certified canner will have assurance of receiving the support prices. No provision will be made for obtaining support prices in any other manner, and no obligation is being made to support prices for uncontracted products at any level.

The 1945 grower support prices (maintained at the 1944 levels) on a national average basis per ton are: Green peas, \$83.50; sweet corn, \$18; tomatoes, \$25.25; and snap beans, \$91.

The 1945 aggregate commercial acreage planted in processing crops is indicated to be slightly larger than in 1944, and more than 30 percent larger than average plantings of 1,605,100 acres for the 10-year (1934-43) period. Acreage planted this year is larger than last year for each individual processing crop except snap beans and sweet corn, for which this year's acreage is only slightly smaller.

A record-high production of green peas for processing is in prospect. The production of snap beans for canning and freezing is indicated to be materially larger than last year.

Snap Beans

Probable yield per acre of snap beans grown for processing this year is a little below average (1934-43). However, it is more than enough above last year to compensate for the 3 percent reduction in acreage planted. Production in 1945 is expected to be about 251,300 tons, which is 11 percent greater than last year, and nearly double the 10-year (1934-43) average of 130,800 tons.

An adjustment in processors' ceiling prices for canned pole beans of the 1944 pack and later packs has been made in Area 10 (Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and some counties in Idaho and Texas), to correct a "gross inequity" between ceilings for bush beans and pole beans. The adjustment provides an increase of 4 cents per dozen No. 2 cans (with appropriate adjustments for other sizes of cans) in Area 10 only in processors' ceiling prices for canned pole beans. (Food Products Regulation No. 1, Supp. 7, Amdt. 23, - effective July 13, 1945.)

Green Peas

Based on prospects as of July 15 reported by canners and freezers, the 1945 crop of green peas for processing may reach a new high-record of 462,780 tons (shelled), about 22 percent more than last year (380,000 tons) and 6½ percent more than the 10-year average (287,270 tons). Wisconsin, with an indicated production of 138,510 tons, will produce about 3 times the quantity of either Washington, New York, Minnesota, or Oregon, the nearest competitors in production. These 5 States together produce about 2/5 of the total processing crop. Other States next most important in this year's production are Pennsylvania, Utah, and Illinois.

Tomatoes

Acreage of tomatoes planted in 1945 for processing (600,950 acres) is indicated as of July 1 to be about the same as last year but 25 percent above the average (480,000 acres) planted in the 10-year (1934-43) period. Condition of the crop on July 1, 1945, was about the same as on July 1 last year, and about average for that date. However, extensive rain over the eastern seaboard during July may have done some damage to the crop, particularly in quality, in areas which already had sufficient moisture.

The 1945 subsidy program for canned vegetables is substantially the same as that for 1944. However, subsidy payments to commercial processors have been increased on canned tomatoes by 6 cents per dozen No. 2 cans, (with appropriate adjustments for other sizes of cans), to encourage processors to shift to this item in preference to the production of canned tomato products such as tomato juice, tomato puree, and tomato catsup. (USDA 1241-45, released 7/5/45.)

Sweet Corn

The 1945 plantings of sweet corn for commercial processing are estimated at 524,560 acres, practically the same as last year but more than one-fourth larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average planted acreage (412,960 acres). Compared with last year, the acreage planted this year to the Evergreen, Narrow Grain, Country Gentleman and other white types and varieties declined, totaling 140,450 acres in 1944, but only 122,480 acres this year. On the other hand, acreage planted to Bantam and other yellow varieties increased from 390,910 acres in 1944 to 402,080 acres in 1945. This year nearly 77 percent of the total acreage of sweet corn planted for processing will be of the Bantam or other yellow varieties; last year the acreage planted to such varieties constituted not quite 74 percent of the total.

Other Truck Crops for Processing

Except for spinach, acreages of other truck crops planted in 1945 for commercial processing are expected to exceed acreages planted in 1944 by the following percentages: beets 2 percent, cucumbers for pickles 7, lima beans and cabbage for kraut 8, and pimientos 32 percent. Acreage planted this year to spinach for processing in California and Texas is about 1 percent more than in 1944; production in these 2 States is indicated to be about 3 percent smaller. All these acreages are above average acreages planted (1934-43), except cabbage for kraut and pimientos (94 and 60 percent, respectively, of the 10-year average).

CANNED VEGETABLES

Commercially Canned Pack of
Vegetables in 1945-46 Expected to be
as Large as 1944-45 Pack 1/

The 1945-46 domestic pack of commercially canned vegetables is expected to be about as large as the 1944-45 pack of 6.3 billion pounds, or the equivalent of 218 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The annual average pack in the 1935-39 period was only 4.1 billion pounds, or about 140 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. A little over two-fifths of the prospective pack is expected to consist of tomatoes and tomato products, another three-tenths of this pack may be sweet corn, green peas, and snap beans.

Canners' and distributors' stocks of commercially canned vegetables at the beginning of the 1945-46 pack year will be about 30 percent smaller than the 1.1 billion pounds a year earlier. These reduced stocks plus the new pack result in a prospective total supply about 5 percent less than the 7.6 billion pounds (about 259 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans) of the preceding year. The quantity to be commercially canned in this pack year cannot be increased very much because of the scarcity of cans and manpower.

1/ Data are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, hominy, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup, and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

Prospective Civilian Supplies of Commercially Canned Vegetables in 1945-46 About 10 to 15 Percent Smaller than in 1944-45

Civilian per capita supplies of commercially canned vegetables for the 1945-46 season are expected to be about 29 to 31 pounds, a quantity considerably smaller than the 34 pounds consumed last season, and a little less than the prewar average (1935-39) consumption. The prospective decline in civilian consumption, compared with 1944-45, is primarily the result of an increase in military requirements, and a considerable reduction in commercial stocks on hand at the beginning of this pack year.

Large military requirements for 1945-46 are due in part to the necessity of filling the long "pipelines" to the Pacific war areas. Commercial exports, shipments, and lend-lease may be somewhat smaller than the 210 million pounds (approximate) for the previous season.

Because of the short civilian supplies of commercially canned vegetables in prospect for the 1945-46 pack year, continued emphasis on home gardening and home preservation of foods is desirable..

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Frozen Vegetable Pack in 1945 Expected to be the Largest Yet Recorded

The 1945 pack of commercially frozen vegetables is expected to exceed, by about 10 percent, the previous year's record pack of 236 million pounds. The frozen vegetable pack, under the impetus of wartime demand, has more than tripled in size from the 1935-39 average.

The civilian supply of frozen vegetables in 1945 may be slightly lower than the 1.6 pounds per capita last year. This prospective decrease for civilians is due to a reduction in the opening stocks, compared with a year earlier, and an increase in military requirements, which together more than offset the expected increase in pack.

Stocks of commercially frozen vegetables on July 1, 1945, amounted to 90 million pounds, compared with the 114 million pounds a year earlier.

DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES

Production of dehydrated vegetables for the fiscal year 1945-46 is expected to be considerably larger than the 185 million pounds (approximate) produced in 1944-45. Annual production in the prewar period averaged only about 6 million pounds. This season's production is mainly contracted for in advance by the military and war services. The relatively small quantities remaining are allocated to civilians, lend-lease, liberated areas, and commercial exports and shipments. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes may constitute approximately three-fourths of the 1945-46 production.

POTATOES

Background

The 1944 crop of potatoes amounted to 379 million bushels, 1 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 375 million bushels, but 18 percent smaller than the 1943 record large crop of 465 million bushels. Nevertheless, the 1944 crop was the second largest in the past 10 years. Supplies were augmented by imports of more than 8 million bushels from Canada during the year ended June 30, 1945. In none of the preceding 10 years did total imports exceed 2 million bushels.

Although total supplies of potatoes for the year ended June 30, 1945, 1/ were the second largest in the past decade, total civilian supplies and civilian per capita consumption were the second smallest in the same decade. Civilian per capita consumption was about 122 pounds in the year ended June 30, 1945. It reached a record low of 118 pounds in the year ended June 30, 1943, and averaged 130 pounds in the 5 years, 1935-39. The low civilian consumption during the past year is mainly the consequence of large military takings, which have increased each year of the war, ranging from 10 to 15 percent of total supplies during the past 4 years. Supplies available to civilians the past winter and spring were insufficient to meet the demand for them at ceiling prices.

Prices received by farmers for the 1944 crop averaged \$1.47 a bushel, the highest since the 1925 crop, when prices averaged \$1.70. For the record large 1943 crop, prices averaged \$1.30 a bushel, and the average for the 5-year 1935-39 period was \$0.70. Prices the past fall, winter, and spring have been at or near ceiling levels.

408 Million-Bushel Potato Crop
in Prospect for 1945

The 1945 crop of potatoes is indicated at 408 million bushels, based on the July 1 condition. This new crop is 8 percent larger than the 1944 crop, and 9 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Although the acreage for harvest this year, about 2,846,000 acres, is 2 percent smaller than a year ago, the indicated yield per acre of 143.4 bushels is 10 percent larger and the highest on record. Much of the increase in yield this year over last is the consequence of increased plantings in high-yielding commercial States, such as Maine, Idaho, and California. However, achievement of the high yield this year and the large crop which would result will require favorable growing and harvesting weather this summer and fall.

Production in the 12 early States, most of which was harvested by mid-July, is estimated at 63.5 million bushels, 10 percent larger than last year, and 36 percent larger than the 10-year average. California produced about 37 percent of this season's early crop. The prospective crop in the 7 intermediate States is indicated at 30.5 million bushels, 34 percent larger than in 1944, but 5 percent smaller than average. This crop goes to market during the summer. The prospective crop in the 30 late States is placed at 1/ Although production of potatoes is reported on a calendar year basis, estimates of civilian supplies and consumption are presented on the basis of the year ending June 30, because potato stocks on that date are at or near a seasonal low point and because the early crop of new potatoes each year is marketed in competition with late-crop potatoes from the previous year's production.

314 million bushels, 15 million bushels or 5 percent larger than the 1944 crop, and 18 million bushels or 6 percent larger than average. Important increases in production are indicated this year for Maine, Idaho, and other late States. Production from the late States, especially the 18 surplus late States, provides the storage supplies of potatoes for use during the late fall, winter, and early spring.

Prospective Civilian Supplies of Potatoes
About the Same this Season as Last

Total requirements for potatoes during the 1945-46 season are slightly larger than those for the preceding season. Supplies in prospect for this season may be sufficient, but nonetoo large, for the presently estimated requirements. This will necessitate the efficient utilization of the available supplies, especially the storage stocks from the late crop, so that they will be adequate until new potatoes become plentiful next spring. Civilian per capita supplies in prospect for the year ending June 30, 1946, are slightly larger than the 122 pounds estimated for the preceding year. The 5-year (1935-39) average was 130 pounds. Total supplies actually received by civilians during the year will be determined largely by the size of the crop and imports from Canada on the one hand, and by noncivilian takings on the other. Seasonal and geographic distribution among consumers will be conditioned by available transportation, which, because of increasing military requirements for transportation, may limit movement of potatoes.

Carlot Shipments Larger than last Year;
Restrictions Under WFO 120 Terminated

Market supplies of potatoes have been generally adequate since late June, when carlot shipments of early potatoes, mostly from California, North Carolina, and Virginia, reached a peak. By late July, volume shipments of new potatoes also were being made from producing areas farther north, especially from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, Maryland, New Jersey, and Long Island, N. Y., thus providing supplies closer to the large consuming centers of the northern States. Carlot shipments for the week ended July 21, 1945, were 4,128 cars, compared with 3,066 cars for the corresponding week a year earlier. Total carlot shipments this season through July 21 were 62,841 cars, compared with 56,110 cars for the corresponding period last season.

Effective July 15, 1945, shipping restrictions under War Food Order 120, covering potatoes produced in Kern County, California, were removed. With this action WFO 120 ceased to apply in any producing area.

Prices Continue at or Near Ceilings;
Revised Ceiling Prices for 1945
at About Same Level as for 1944

Prices for new potatoes at shipping points and terminal wholesale markets generally have been at or near ceiling levels this season, reflecting a strong civilian demand and large military requirements. However, prices may weaken later this summer, as supplies from the large crops in the intermediate and late States and in areas near the large consuming centers become more plentiful.

Recent prices this year, compared with last, may be illustrated by the following example. Prices per 100 pounds of U. S. No. 1, size A, Cobbler potatoes,

f.o.b. Onley, Virginia, shipping point, averaged \$2.94 for the week ended July 21, 1945, compared with \$3.14 a year earlier. On the New York City wholesale market, Cobbler potatoes from Virginia sold for \$3.50 per 100 pounds for the week ended July 21, 1945, compared with \$2.67 a year earlier.

Country shipping point ceiling prices for 1945-crop intermediate and late potatoes, as revised, are the same as the corresponding prices for 1944-crop potatoes, except for minor geographical regroupings and seasonal adjustments, and except for "disaster" adjustments last year. Prices generally decrease monthly from July to October, then increase to a season's high in May and June, the increases to allow for storage costs. For example, for Maine and southern Idaho, two important shipping areas, the maximum prices per 100 pounds of U. S. No. 1 potatoes, graded, sacked and loaded on carrier, f.o.b. country shipping point, decrease from \$2.60 in July to \$2.15 in October, then increase to \$2.75 in May and June. The ceiling prices for 1945 are based on a national average farm return of \$2.28 per 100 pounds, the same as for 1944. (RMPR 271, Amdt. 40.)

Shipping point ceiling prices established under Amendment 40 to RMPR 271 were increased 30 cents per 100 pounds for potatoes grown in Missouri and Kansas, and 35 cents per 100 pounds for potatoes grown in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, for the period July 6-21, 1945, because of reduced yields resulting from unfavorable growing conditions (Amdt. 41, RMPR 271). For the same reason, for the period July 22-31 and the period August 1-20, 1945, the ceiling prices in these 5 States plus Nebraska were raised only 15 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 30 or 35 cents as for the previous period, over those established under Amendment 40 to RMPR 271 (Amdt. 42, RMPR 271). These adjustments are mandatory under the "disaster clause" of the Stabilization Extension Act.

Support Prices Are at the Same Level This Year as Last

Details of the price-support program for 1945-crop late potatoes and changes in the program for 1945-crop early and intermediate potatoes were announced May 18, 1945, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For all classes of potatoes--early, intermediate, and late--the programs cover the following grades: U. S. No. 1; U. S. Commercial containing at least 80 percent U. S. No. 1 quality; . . .

U. S. No. 1, size B; and U. S. No. 2, 1-7/8 inches minimum. The latter two grades were added in the revised program for early and intermediate potatoes. Support to prices is to be given through purchases and diversions in the case of early and intermediate potatoes, and through loans supplemented only where necessary and practicable by purchases and diversions in the case of late potatoes. Every effort is to be made to conserve all edible potatoes for human food.

A new feature of the 1945 programs requires that participating farmers offer all marketable grades of potatoes in a given lot instead of only certain grades and sizes, as was permissible previously. Farmers are assured the support price for all potatoes produced of U. S. No. 2 grade, 1-7/8 inches minimum, or better.

The support-price schedule for 1945-crop late potatoes is the same as that used in 1944, except for minor changes in some of the western and mid-western areas. The schedule presents basic prices for U. S. No. 1 potatoes and indicates differentials for other grades. Prices to participating growers or borrowers will be less than the basic prices by amounts representing the value

of marketing services not actually performed by them. Loans on late potatoes will be subject to provisions substantially the same as those in effect for the 1944 late crop. They will be available for the period September 15- December 31, 1945, bear 3 percent interest, and be payable on demand but not later than April 1, 1946.

With the prospect that potato prices will be at or near ceiling levels for much of the season ahead, extensive use of the support-price program may not be required.

SWEETPOTATOES

Background

The 1944 crop of sweetpotatoes totaled 71.7 million bushels, 7 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 67.1 million bushels. It was the second largest crop since 1935, having been exceeded by the 1943 crop of 73.4 million bushels. Civilian per capita consumption from the 1944 crop amounted to more than 21 pounds, compared with 23 pounds, the 5-year (1935-39) average. About 4 percent of the 1944 crop was taken for military purposes. Farmers received an average of \$1.90 a bushel for the 1944 crop. The price for the 1943 crop was \$2.11, the highest on record, and the average for 1935-39 was \$0.79.

Prospective Crop of Sweetpotatoes

About One-tenth Smaller than in 1944

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1945 is indicated at 64.1 million bushels, more than 10 percent smaller than in 1944 and more than 4 percent smaller than the 10-year average. The acreage for harvest in 1945 is nearly 8 percent smaller than in 1944, and the indicated yield per acre is about 3 percent smaller. The prospective crop in Louisiana, which supplied about one-half of the cariot shipments last season, is 12 percent larger than in 1944. Supplies now in prospect for civilians during the 1945-46 season are considerably smaller than in the past season.

Prices for New Crop at Ceilings Levels:

Ceilings for New Crop on Per-Pound Basis; with Level Raised 17 Gents a Bushel

The market movement of 1945-crop sweetpotatoes was well under way by mid-July. About 205 cars were shipped from Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana the week ended July 21, compared with 62 cars for the corresponding week last year. Prices for the new crop at country shipping points and terminal markets were at or near ceiling levels in mid-July. In view of the below-average crop in prospect and a continued strong demand, prices for the new crop are expected to remain at or near ceilings this season.

Ceiling prices for sweetpotatoes were revised, effective June 30, 1945, for the new crop (MPR 426, Amdt. 121). The new prices represent an increase of 17 cents a bushel over those in force for the 1944 crop and are designed to permit an average farm return of \$1.86 a bushel. They are on a per-pound basis instead of the per-bushel basis for the 1944 crop. The new regulation gives separate schedules for uncured and for cured sweetpotatoes. However, it continues the zone or area method for pricing, and seasonal differentials. For example, the new maximum prices for cured sweetpotatoes, packed in any container, f.o.b. shipping points in Zone I, comprising Louisiana and Texas, are as follows in cents per pound: July 1-Aug. 31, 7.22; Sept. 1-Sept. 15, 5.91;

Sept. 16-Oct. 31, 4.51; Nov. 1-Nov. 15, 5.20; Nov. 16-Jan. 31, 6.16; Feb., 6.40; March, 6.87; April, 7.11; and May and June, 7.47. Prices for uncured sweetpotatoes are about 10 percent less. Corresponding prices for cured and uncured sweetpotatoes in the other zones are higher, the highest in Zone IV, comprising California. Maximum prices for sales delivered to any wholesale receiving point are the Zone I prices plus freight from Sunset, Louisiana.

The 1945 crop of sweetpotatoes is covered by a price-support program similar to the one in effect for the 1944 crop. The program for the new crop was described in detail in the December 1944 issue of "The Vegetable Situation."

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

15 Million Bags of Beans in Prospect for 1945

The 1945 crop of dry edible beans is estimated, as of July 1, at 15,052,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned). The prospective crop is 7 percent smaller than the 1944 crop, and 6 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Although the prospective yield per acre is slightly larger than in 1944, the acreage for harvest is 12 percent smaller. Among the important producing States, slight increases in production in California, Nebraska, and New York are more than offset by decreases in Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Mainly because of the smaller crop in prospect for 1945, civilian supplies of dry beans for the 1945-46 season may be about one-eighth less than the near-average (1935-39) supplies of the 1944-45 season.

Details Announced on 5-Point Price-Support Program for 1945-Crop Beans

Details of a 5-point program to effectuate support prices for 1945-crop dry edible beans were announced July 9, 1945, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 5 points of this program, which closely parallels the one used during the past season for the 1944 crop, are as follows: (1) Price supporting agreements with bean dealers under which they agree to pay the equivalent of the support price to growers; (2) payment of a subsidy to dealers in an amount by which the announced support prices exceed the applicable Office of Price Administration maximum prices on beans sold into civilian trade channels; (3) purchase of designated classes of beans in car-load lots, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. car at country shipping points, at specified prices; (4) purchase of thresher-run beans from growers where it is not possible for them to dispose of their beans through trade channels at the equivalent of the support prices; and (5) non-recourse loans on thresher-run beans stored on farms.

Support prices per 100 pounds of U. S. No. 1 beans are as follows: (1) Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney, \$8.40; (2) Lima and Baby Lima, \$7.75; (3) Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Western Cranberry, and Small Red, \$6.75; (4) Cranberry other than Western, \$6.40; (5) California Blackeye, \$6.20; (6) Pinto, \$6.00; and (7) Southern Blackeye peas, \$5.75. U. S. choice handpicked and U. S.

Extra No. 1 beans will be supported at 10 cents per 100 pounds more than the above prices; U.S. No. 2 beans at 15 cents per 100 pounds less.

Loans will be made on thresher-run beans (except Blackeye, Tepary, and Mixed) that are stored in acceptable warehouses on farms or warehouses approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Beans stored in 9 Southern States are not eligible for loans. The loan rates per 100 pounds are as follows: U. S. No. 1, \$5.50; U. S. No. 2, \$5.35; and U. S. No. 3, \$5.10.. Lower rates prevail for U. S. Substandard beans. For Pinto beans the rates are \$1.00 per 100 pounds lower than for other varieties.

Stocks of Beans June 1 Much Smaller
Than a Year Earlier; Prices
Continue at Support Levels

Stocks of dry edible beans on June 1, 1945, were substantially lower than a year earlier. Stocks of beans in commercial storage places (beans stored in usual commercial storage places and under War Food Administration storage contracts in or near important producing areas but not in direct consumption channels) amounted to 1,692,000 bags (100 pounds each, cleaned basis) on June 1, 1945, or 60 percent smaller than the 4,253,000 bags June 1, 1944. Stocks on farms totaled 452,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned) on June 1, 1945, or 37 percent smaller than the 713,000 bags a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for 1944-crop beans have been at support-price levels all season. The season average price for the 1944 crop is estimated at \$6.22 per 100 pounds, 17 cents more than the \$6.05 for the 1943 crop and \$2.77 more than the 5-year (1935-39) average of \$3.45. The price for the 1944 crop is the highest since the price of \$6.82 for the 1929 crop.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Production of dry field peas in 1945 is indicated at 6.5 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned). This is 26 percent smaller than the 1944 crop of 8.9 million bags but 64 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 4.0 million bags. Although the indicated yield per acre is about the same this year as last, the acreage for harvest (503,000 acres) is 28 percent smaller. Most of the acreage this year, as in recent years, is in Washington and Idaho.

Prices for the 1945 crop of dry field peas are to be supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture through a purchase program at rates about 25 percent lower than those in force for the 1944 crop (see the April 1945 issue of "The Vegetable Situation" for details). Prices received by farmers for the 1944 crop reflected support-price levels and averaged \$4.94 per 100 pounds, 2 cents higher than the season average for the 1943 crop and \$2.83 higher than the 5-year (1935-39) average price.

Stocks of peas on farms June 1, 1945, amounted to 73,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned) compared with 129,000 bags on June 1, 1944. Stocks in commercial storage (stored in usual commercial storage places and under War Food Administration storage contracts in or near important producing areas but not in direct consumption channels) totaled 1,587,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned) on June 1, 1945, compared with 2,864,000 bags a year earlier.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1934-43:	Prelim- inary 1944	Aver- age: 1945	Unit: 1934- 1944	Indi- cated: 1945	Aver- age: 1934- 1944	Indi- cated: 1945		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	43	43	43	43	Thous.	Thous.
									Thous.
Asparagus: 1/									
Spring.....	122,250	131,910	128,090	Crate:	96	106	104	11,691	14,034
Beans, lima:									
Spring.....	7,730	6,450	6,400	Bu. :	56	65	73	426	422
Summer.....	9,380	8,590	8,620	Bu. :	74	67	72	697	572
Beans, snap:									
Spring.....	69,780	59,300	46,750	Bu. :	76	68	80	5,231	4,029
Early summer..	24,010	32,550	30,950	Bu. :	114	111	106	2,750	3,606
Late summer...	9,670	13,300	13,560	Bu. :	93	97	99	988	1,343
Beets:									
Spring.....	2,280	1,390	1,380	Bu. :	183	148	201	420	206
Summer.....	2,630	3,050	2,800	Bu. :	310	264	314	813	804
Cabbage: 1/									
Spring.....	28,720	30,030	30,710	Ton :	5.0	4.7	5.7	144.5	142.2
Early summer..	13,350	13,710	13,170	Ton :	6.4	5.7	6.8	83.6	78.1
Late summer...	22,460	18,240	18,690	Ton :	7.2	6.5	7.9	162.4	118.1
Early fall:									
Domestic....	30,970	36,050	37,450	Ton :	8.6	6.6	---	266.3	237.1
Danish.....	33,380	45,830	44,430	Ton :	8.8	7.1	---	292.6	326.3
Late fall....	4,250	6,090	6,670	Ton :	6.4	5.8	---	27.0	35.2
Cantaloups:									
Spring.....	18,190	17,050	16,200	Crate:	135	133	146	2,443	2,261
Early summer..	19,550	17,900	21,300	Crate:	91	111	100	1,740	1,985
Mid-summer....	43,890	45,850	56,450	Crate:	110	124	125	4,813	5,682
Late-summer...	19,700	13,690	14,700	Crate:	104	99	---	2,055	1,358
Total.....	101,340	94,490	108,650	Crate:	110	119	---	11,050	11,286
Carrots:									
Spring.....	8,510	10,200	12,820	Bu. :	385	402	369	3,262	4,097
Summer.....	5,670	6,750	6,700	Bu. :	354	322	344	2,001	2,176
Cauliflower:									
Spring.....	8,720	8,270	9,370	Crate:	305	372	308	2,659	3,074
Summer.....	6,730	7,950	8,650	Crate:	263	289	263	1,792	2,298
Celery:									
Spring.....	3,920	4,650	6,000	Crate:	601	542	530	2,355	2,519
Summer.....	5,430	5,250	5,500	Crate:	409	434	408	2,223	2,276
Corn, sweet:									
Summer.....	48,680	54,000	54,000	Ear :	5,010	4,489	4,565	243,955	242,400
Cucumbers:									246,500
Spring.....	25,670	21,750	24,950	Bu. :	94	80	94	2,390	1,746
Early summer..	9,640	9,400	9,600	Bu. :	129	137	112	1,242	1,289
Late summer...	5,580	6,150	6,800	Bu. :	131	141	111	725	869

Continued -

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 (Cont'd.).

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:	Prelim- 1944	Aver- age 1945	Unit: 1934- 1945	Aver- age 1944	Indi- cated 1945	Aver- age 1934- 1945	Indi- cated 1944	Indi- cated 1945	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	
Eggplant:										
Spring.....	700	1,200	1,400	Bu.	350	325	290	245	390	406
Summer.....	1,840	2,150	2,150	Bu.	229	207	198	420	444	425
Honey Balls:										
Spring.....	2,650	1,040	1,530	Crate	132	165	150	343	172	230
Summer.....	430	---	---	Crate	160	---	---	68	---	---
Honey Dews:										
Spring.....	4,310	3,040	3,170	Crate	266	190	200	1,167	573	634
Summer.....	7,190	9,950	14,280	Crate	247	275	267	1,744	2,733	3,813
Total.....	11,500	12,990	17,450	Crate	258	255	255	2,911	3,311	4,447
Lettuce:										
Spring.....	53,520	57,230	62,400	Crate	132	159	157	6,943	9,112	9,768
Summer.....	29,760	30,700	29,600	Crate	165	200	206	4,742	6,143	6,095
Onions:										
Spring.....	65,160	93,300	63,500	Sk.2/	89	96	81	5,662	8,985	5,551
Early summer..	8,190	8,450	6,830	Sk.2/	273	316	376	2,209	2,673	2,567
Late summer...	56,820	76,290	66,000	Sk.2/	421	461	---	23,976	35,157	---
Total.....	130,270	178,040	141,330	Sk.2/	249	263	---	31,847	46,815	---
Peas, green:										
Spring.....	47,830	29,710	30,400	Bu.	79	93	103	3,622	2,776	3,279
Summer.....	20,190	22,680	19,460	Bu.	100	86	100	2,026	1,949	1,941
Peppers, green:										
Spring.....	2,880	3,400	4,600	Bu.	259	200	200	718	680	920
Early summer..	3,370	4,550	4,800	Bu.	175	134	184	590	611	882
Late summer...	9,190	10,750	10,650	Bu.	243	200	194	2,268	2,150	2,070
Shallots:										
Spring.....	2,360	2,100	2,100	Bu.	121	80	125	282	168	262
Spinach:										
Spring.....	10,610	12,110	9,670	Bu.	288	280	308	3,039	3,387	2,981
Summer.....	4,600	5,420	5,420	Bu.	363	232	283	1,651	1,255	1,534
Tomatoes:										
Spring.....	84,500	110,250	130,200	Bu.	79	76	81	6,720	8,413	10,552
Early summer..	35,100	35,720	35,590	Bu.	128	138	134	4,519	4,920	4,758
Late summer...	48,610	53,350	53,800	Bu.	168	161	152	8,147	8,570	8,167
Early fall....	14,030	16,300	17,900	Bu.	156	183	---	2,209	2,976	---
Watermelons:										
Spring.....	26,860	31,500	40,000	Melon	354	340	306	9,400	10,718	12,260
Early summer..	191,740	167,600	194,500	Melon	238	287	256	44,864	48,069	49,781
Late summer...	26,270	20,780	21,680	Melon	376	457	427	9,733	9,488	9,249
Total.....	244,870	219,880	256,180	Melon	266	311	278	64,047	68,275	71,290

Continued -

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Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 (Cont'd)

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	Prelim- inary	Unit	Aver- age:	Indi- cated:	Aver- age:	Indi- cated:	1944	1945
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934- 1944	1945	1934- 1945	1944	1944	1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres				Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
total for which 1945 acreage and production have been estimated:									
Winter.....	241,770	319,030	292,350	Ton	3.9	4.7	4.8	947	1,500
Spring.....	597,150	635,880	636,640	Ton	2.6	2.7	2.9	1,528	1,739
Summer.....	612,720	615,290	655,550	Ton	3.6	3.3	3.7	2,177	2,327
Additional summer acreage ^{3/} :	77,050	89,980	80,700						
Garlic:									
Spring.....	1,820	1,400	1,400	Sk.4/	14	14	15	25	20
Summer.....	2,150	2,000	2,450	Sk.4/	62	65	70	134	130
Total.....	3,970	3,400	3,850	Sk.4/	40	44	50	159	150

^{1/} Includes quantities for processing. ^{2/} Sacks of 50 pounds.^{3/} Reported acreage for which the estimates of 1945 production have not yet been made. ^{4/} Sacks of 100 pounds.

Table 2.- Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Commodity	Planted acreage			Production		
	Average:	Prelim- inary	1945 as:	Average:	1944	Indi- cated:
	1934-43	1944	% of 1944	1934-43	1944	1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent:	Tons	Tons
Asparagus, California.....	45,190	45,930	1/ 42,700	1/ 93.0:	49,706	53,740
Beans, green lima 2/.....	49,640	65,600	71,100	108.4:	26,444	26,000
Beans, snap.....	83,630	162,700	157,400	96.7:	130,800	226,700
Beets	13,170	19,580	20,000	102.1:	78,790	154,300
Cabbage for kraut	20,440	17,830	19,300	108.2:	162,140	103,000
Corn, sweet.....	412,960	531,360	524,560	98.7:	880,770	1,000,000
Cucumbers for pickles	100,150	107,430	115,200	107.2:	148,128	177,144
Peas, green 2/...:	359,200	468,160	513,010	109.6:	287,270	380,000
Pimientos	14,980	6,760	8,920	132.0:	17,782	8,460
Spinach 3/.....	17,500	17,480	17,660	101.0:	42,790	53,400
Tomatoes	480,000	598,980	600,950	100.3:	2,168,840	3,168,400
Total 4/.....	1,596,860	2,041,860	2,090,800	102.4:	3,993,430	5,391,644

^{1/} Rough estimate, subject to revision.^{2/} Production reported on shelled basis.^{3/} California and Texas only. These 2 States usually produce one-half the total spinach for processing in 6 States.^{4/} Excluding 4 States (besides California and Texas), which pack spinach.

Table 3.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweet potatoes: Carlot
(rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the
United States, indicated periods in 1943, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1944						1945 (preliminary)					
	Month			Week			Month			Week		
	April	May	June	ended July 22	April	May	June	ended July 21	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
	:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Asparagus.....	1,366	115	25	---	655	74	9	---				
Beans, snap and lima	1,084	886	509	55	1,050	1,474	411	45				
Beets.....	330	155	20	---	241	176	35	3				
Broccoli	83	95	12	4	131	98	4	2				
Cabbage.....	3,848	3,810	901	65	5,036	3,933	1,661	125				
Cantaloups.....	---	21	4,805	1,275	---	53	4,336	1,268				
Carrots	2,984	3,347	2,744	328	3,073	3,492	2,778	448				
Casaba melons.....	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	3				
Cauliflower.....	599	292	319	9	765	671	299	12				
Celery.....	2,228	1,553	450	97	2,464	2,734	1,254	130				
Corn, green.....	136	567	421	24	485	909	791	49				
Cucumbers.....	102	384	932	37	562	1,254	706	147				
Eggplant.....	37	93	69	---	37	92	120	3				
Escarole.....	108	21	1	---	229	74	13	---				
Greens; except :				:								
spinach	196	47	11	---	24	17	1	---				
Honey Balls.....	---	1	109	9	---	---	252	8				
Honey Dews.....	---	---	205	424	---	---	379	508				
Lettuce and :				:								
romaine.....	5,934	8,119	3,973	1,323	7,682	6,253	4,669	1,126				
Mixed melons	---	1	287	23	---	---	376	10				
Mixed veggies.....	3,823	2,776	1,861	457	4,206	2,932	2,214	457				
Onions	3,907	4,013	2,748	481	3,417	3,583	2,811	143				
Peas, green.....	544	929	471	133	787	630	414	42				
Peppers, green....	292	315	343	36	251	537	408	39				
Persian melons....	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2				
Spinach.....	757	128	36	22	205	29	68	54				
Tomatoes.....	1,477	6,412	5,268	356	3,516	7,669	5,831	661				
Turnips and :				:								
rutabagas.....	59	33	18	6	20	31	26	7				
Watermelons.....	---	1,446	9,279	3,825	1	1,566	17,312	2,581				
Total of above...:	29,874	35,559	35,817	8,995	34,837	38,281	47,678	7,873				
Potatoes:				:								
Early.....	3,817	15,364	23,500	477	1,700	20,494	17,448	999				
Intermediate	32	60	1,622	1,087	---	11	4,127	669				
Late, surplus ...:	16,366	8,254	2,138	1,438	10,790	2,154	392	2,356				
Late, other	438	450	718	64	137	77	939	104				
Total potatoes ..:	20,653	22,128	27,978	3,066	15,627	22,736	22,956	4,128				
Sweetpotatoes	504	156	15	62	726	471	85	205				
Grand total ...:	51,031	57,843	63,810	12,123	51,190	61,468	70,719	12,203				

1/ Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases.

Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1944 and 1945

Market and commodity	Unit	1944		1945		Week ended
		Month	Week ended	Month	Week ended	
		June	July 22	Apr.	May	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>						
Asparagus, selected and extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crate	---	---	6.02	1/	---
Asparagus, med., N.J.	" "	2.55	---	4.81	4.77	4.03
Asparagus, " , Pa.	" "	3.31	---	5.42	5.30	4.64
Beans, lima, eastern	Bu.	---	2.18	---	---	8.00
" " , southern	"	4.99	---	6.78	5.67	5.26
Beans, snap, green:						
Eastern	"	2.76	1.92	---	---	3.35
Southern	"	2.87	---	4.03	3.35	3.37
Beets, bunched, eastern	"	1.12	---	---	2.10	1.75
" topped "	"	1.40	.91	.89	1/	1.93
" bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt.	2/2.20	---	2.33	2.26	---
" topped, "	50-lb. sack	1.73	---	1.92	2.58	3.00
Broccoli, nearby	1 3/5-bu. box	2.16	---	---	---	2.42
" eastern	Crate, 1doz.bns	---	2.95	---	---	3.35
" western	Pony crt.	4.97	---	7.92	8.18	8.14
Cabbage, domestic, N.J.	50-lb. sack	1.42	1.49	---	---	2.39
" " southern	"	---	---	1.82	2.00	1/
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	9.80	4.50	---	---	9.80
Carrots, topped, eastern	Bu.	---	2.35	1.20	1/	---
" " Texas	"	2.39	---	1.93	3.03	---
" bchd, western	L.A. crt.	4.64	5.14	4.62	5.09	5.18
Cauliflower, N.Y.	Catskill sec.	---	---	---	---	5.30
" nearby	1 3/5-bu. box	1.69	---	---	---	2.04
" western	Pony crt.	2.78	---	3.79	3.68	4.02
Celery, Pascal, Fla.	16-inch crt.	---	---	4.55	4.01	1/
" G. Heart, N.Y.	1/2 crt.	7.13	2.42	---	---	5.38
" " " Fla.	16-inch crt.	9.94	---	5.66	4.69	6.23
Corn, sweet, yellow, N.J.	Sack	---	1.38	---	---	2.65
" " " Texas	1/2 "	3.84	---	---	3.14	3.32
Cucumbers, eastern	Bu.	3.20	2.21	---	---	1.90
" southern	"	3.80	---	6.14	4.43	3.76
Eggplant, N.J.	"	---	3.82	---	---	5.30
" Fla.	1 1/2 bu. crt.	2.89	3.50	3.56	4.34	4.76
Honey Ball melons	Jumbo crt.	11.28	6.10	---	---	6.32
Honey Dew melons	Std. & jbo.crt	---	2.88	---	---	3.54
Kale, eastern	1 3/5 bu. box	1.12	.81	.89	1.47	.88
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L.A. crt.	1/4.35	3.84	5.39	5.03	5.30
" " " N.J.	crt. 2 doz.	1.70	1.22	---	2.82	2.68
Onions, yellow Bermuda	50-lb. sack	2.25	---	3.14	2.53	3.61
" " large, Calif.	"	---	---	---	---	3.32
" " eastern	"	---	2.24	1.49	1.81	2.77

-- Continued

Table 4.—Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1944 and 1945 (Continued)

Market and commodity	Unit	1944			1945		
		Month ended	Week ended	Month ended	Week ended	Month ended	Week ended
			June		Apr.	May	June
New York (Cont'd)			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Peas, green, western	Bu.	2.85	3.35	3.99	3.08	3.99	4.01
" " eastern	"	1.93	1.43	---	---	3.44	3.25
Peppers, green:							
Bullnose type, N. J.	"	---	2.08	---	---	---	3.31
" " Fla.	"	3.03	---	3.78	3.60	3.48	2/3.12
Spinach, Savoy type,							
eastern	"	1.02	1.31	1.26	1.45	.88	1.91
Squash, Italian, green,							
Fla.	"	---	---	3.35	3.37	---	---
" " green, N.C&SC	"	2.26	3/1.31	---	2.86	2.22	3/1.32
" yellow, Fla.	"	---	---	4.54	3.15	---	---
" " N. C.	"	2.17	3/1.02	---	2.40	2.22	3/2.55
Tomatoes, Fla.	Lug, 6X7	---	---	5.20	3.59	---	---
" Texas	"	4.18	---	4.23	2.87	3.42	5.75
" S. C.	"	---	---	---	---	3.72	---
" N. J.	12-qt. cl. bskt.	---	1.24	---	---	---	2.75
Watermelons, southern,							
all sizes:							
Cannonball	Bulk per car	1/802	321	---	---	665	304
Tom Watson	" " "	1,061	431	---	1/921	760	397
Chicago							
Asparagus, fancy, Ill. 4	/Pyramid crt.	3.17	---	3.79	3.83	3.59	---
Beans, snap, green:							
Midwestern	Bu.	3.42	3.17	---	---	3.70	4.30
Southern	"	2.32	---	4.12	2.36	3.68	---
Beets, bunched, Mo.	L.A. crt.	2.49	---	---	---	3.10	---
" topped, Ill.	50-lb. sack	---	---	---	---	---	1.54
" bunched, Tex.	1/2 L.A. crt.	1/	---	1.89	2.09	---	---
" topped "	50-lb. sack	1.33	1.10	1.14	1.66	---	---
Broccoli, western	Pony crt.	3.82	---	7.26	6.62	7.66	---
Cabbage, domestic, round	50-lb. sack	1.72	1.60	1.83	1.66	3.34	1.22
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	8.87	4.78	---	---	5.93	5.23
Carrots, bunched, western	L.A. crt.	4.20	4.80	3.89	4.71	4.80	4.80
" topped, Calif.	50-lb. sack	2.19	2.44	1.95	2.46	---	---
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	2.61	3.04	3.49	3.21	3.53	3.56
Celeri, G. Heart, Mich.	squares	---	1.68	---	---	2.88	1.35
" " " Fla.	16-inch crt.	---	---	5.73	5.44	7.40	---
Corn, sweet, yellow, Okla.	Sack, 5-6 doz.	---	1.79	---	---	---	3.70
" " " Tex.	1/2-sack, 5-6 doz	5/3.64	---	3.98	2.71	3.28	---
Cucumbers, Ill.	Bu.	2.99	1.88	---	---	---	2.76
" southern	"	3.39	2.42	6.16	4.25	3.46	2.99
Eggplant, Fla.	"	2.21	6/2.38	2.87	3.33	3.39	6/4.62
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	---	2.72	---	---	---	3.30
Lettuce, Iceberg, west.	L.A. crt.	4.44	3.00	5.07	4.63	4.90	5.12
Onions, yellow, midw.	50-lb. sack	---	1.80	1.27	1.21	---	2.35
" Sw. Spanish, Calif.	"	---	2.17	2.70	---	---	1/3.45
" Yellow Bermuda	"	1.99	---	2.77	2.34	3.33	---
" Crystal White Wax	"	2.47	---	3.39	3.14	3.44	---
Peas, green, western	Bu.	2.83	2.82	3.63	3.08	3.84	3.87

-- Continued

Table 4.-- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1944 and 1945 (Ccnt'd)

Market and commodity	Unit	1944				1945			
		Month	Week ended		Month	Week ended			
			June	July 22		Apr.	May	June	July 21
Chicago (Cont'd)			Dol.	Dol.		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Peppers, green:									
Bullnose type, Ill.	Bu.		--	2.68		--	--	--	5.12
" " southern	"		2.88	2.22	3.87	3.81	3.21		4.06
Spinach, flat type, midw.	"		1.40	1.56	1.68	1.63	1.02		1.53
Squash, Zucchini, Ill.	1/2 Bu.		1.70	--	--	--	--		1.95
" " Fla.	Bu.		--	--	4.55	4.25	4.00		--
" Cocozelle, La.	"		--	--	3.84	3.44	3.36		--
" yellow, Ill.	"		2.64	.62	--	--	9/2.84		2.48
" white, Ill.	"		1.96	.62	--	2.38	1/		2.50
Tomatoes, Tenn.	Lug, 6X6		--	2.80	--	--	--		5.47
" Fla.	Lug, 6X7		--	--	5.15	--	--		--
" Tex.	"		3.95	--	1/	2.92	3.38		5.22
" repacked	10-lb. carton		--	--	2.30	1.77	1.65		2.24
" hothouse	8-lb. bskt.		1.84	1.47	2.48	2.38	2.16		2.43
Watermelons, all sizes:									
Tom Watson	Melon		1.18	.79	--	--	.95		1.06
Black Diamond	"		.93	.55	--	1.08	.79		.74
" "	Bulk per car		416.00	--	--	660.00	538.00		

1/ Less than 10 quotations. 2/ N. C. 3/ N. J. 4/ Godfrey section. 5/ 4-5 doz. ears.

6/ La. 7/ Jumbo. 8/ Texas. 9/ Southern.

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services.

Table 5.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Table 6.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	1944			1945			average 1940-44
	May 1	June 1	July 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Asparagus	2,643	5,303	6,922	3,763	8,840	14,025	6,983
Beans, lima	4,826	3,761	2,135	5,054	3,985	3,906	5,561
Beans, snap	8,393	6,216	5,189	6,187	4,476	4,815	3,386
Broccoli	3,148	3,091	2,969	5,153	4,038	4,212	1,455
Cauliflower	---	---	1,237	2,096	1,649	1,632	---
Corn, sweet	8,067	5,708	3,610	8,888	6,646	4,889	2,849
Peas, green	21,035	14,956	23,575	13,657	8,521	16,890	22,596
Spinach	8,999	10,404	12,091	12,178	14,011	15,745	6,713
Brussels sprouts	---	---	1,709	1,936	1,668	1,682	---
Pumpkin and squash	---	---	2,315	4,966	4,598	4,938	---
Baked beans	---	---	2,547	1,720	1,266	1,993	---
Vegetable purees	---	---	419	524	527	694	---
All other	49,065	49,471	49,737	17,998	16,906	14,606	23,177
Total	106,178	98,910	114,455	84,120	77,131	90,027	72,720
Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services Reports on cauliflower							

Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services. Reports on cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, pumpkin and squash, baked beans, and vegetable purees were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944.

Table 7.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No.1 when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1944 and 1945

Location and variety	1944		1945		Week : Week : ended : July 21
	Month	Week	Month	Week	
	June	ended	April	May	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points:</u>	:	:	:	:	
Lower Rio Grande Valley,	:	:	:	:	
Texas, Bliss Triumph (50-lb. sack)	---	---	2.67	---	---
Hastings section, Florida, various varieties	---	1/ July 22	3.96	3.92	---
Kern County, Calif., Long White	2.36	---	---	2.95	2.47
Mobile, Ala., Bliss Triumph	---	2/	3.71	3.26	---
Charleston, S.C., Cobbler	2/	3.16	---	2/	3.30
Fort Smith, Ark., Bliss Triumph	2/	2.58	---	---	---
Casley, Va., Cobbler	2/	2.96	2.98	---	2.94
Washington, N. C., Cobbler	2/	2.73	---	2/	3.07 2/ 2.87
Kaw Valley, Kans., Cobbler	---	2.22	---	---	2.90
Orrick, Mo., Cobbler	---	2.12	---	---	2.90
Aroostook County, Maine (old crop)	---	---	2.89	2.96	---
Rochester, N. Y. (old crop)	---	---	3.04	3.24	---
West Mich. points (old crop)	---	---	3.09	---	---
<u>Terminal markets:</u>	:	:	:	:	
New York:	:	:	:	:	
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (50-lb. sack)	2.45	---	2.70	2.65	---
" " Tex. (50-lb. sack)	---	---	3.54	3.46	---
Katahdin, Fla. (50-lb. sack)	---	---	2.74	2.71	2.18
Seago, Fla.	---	---	5.16	5.06	---
Long White, Calif.	1/ 4.10	1/ 4.64	---	5.14	4.78 1/ 4.55
Cobbler, N.C. and S.C.	2/ 3.42	---	---	4.22	3.97
" " Va.	2/ 3.37	2/ 2.67	---	---	3.91
" " Md.	---	3.00	---	---	3.97
" " N.J.	---	3.04	---	---	3.58
" " N. Y.	---	2/ 2.88	---	---	3.55
Green Mtn., Maine (old crop)	3.24	---	3.62	3.70	3.82
" " N. Y. (old crop)	---	---	3.67	3.50	---
Russet Burbank, Ida., (old crop)	---	---	4.33	---	---
Chicago:	:	:	:	:	
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (50-lb. sack)	---	---	2.76	1/ 2.60	---
" " Tex. (50-lb. sack)	---	2/	3.44	---	---
" " Ala.	---	2/	4.80	4.49	4.23
" " La.	2/	3.64	2/	4.90	4.57 2/ 4.30
" " Ark.	3.72	---	---	---	---
" " general	3.55	4.81	5.12	4.65	4.26
Long White, Calif.	3.55	1/ 4.58	---	1/ 4.66	4.35
Cobbler, midwestern	---	2/ 2.46	---	---	3.50
Bliss Triumph, Minn. & N.D. (old stock)	---	---	3.20	---	---
Russet Burbank, Ida. (old crop)	---	---	3.77	---	---

1/ Washed stock.

2/ Unwashed stock.

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services.

Table 8.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production,
average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated
	Average: 1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1934-43	1944	1944	1945
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Central Atlantic 1/	62	60	60	122	135	134	7,544	8,105	8,065
Lower Atlantic 2/...	271	264	244	84	97	88	22,680	25,698	21,392
South Central 3/....	432	418	380	78	83	84	33,561	34,635	31,840
North Central 4/....	22	19	19	90	106	92	1,974	2,013	1,745
California.....	11	10	9	117	120	115	1,299	1,200	1,035
Total, United States:	797	771	712	84	93	90	67,059	71,651	64,077

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1944 and 1945

Market and type	1944			1945		
	Month	Week	Month	Month	Week	Week
	June	ended	April	May	June	ended
	July 22				July 21	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Golden:						
Maryland and Virginia ...	4.25	5.25	3.00	2.73	3.88	---
New Jersey	---	---	3.61	---	---	---
Florida	---	---	---	---	---	4.21
Jersey:						
New Jersey	4.64	4.94	2.05	2.21	3.50	---
Porto Rican:						
North and South Carolina:	4.80	---	3.38	3.45	3.85	---
Average, all varieties	4.58	4.94	2.65	2.89	3.81	4.21
Chicago						
Nancy Hall:						
Illinois	---	---	3.12	3.41	---	---
Tennessee	3.75	---	2.31	2.72	3.82	4.00
Porto Rican:						
Illinois	---	---	3.42	---	---	---
Louisiana	4.50	6.22	3.53	3.75	3.82	3.92
Tennessee	---	---	3.02	3.46	3.82	---
Truimph:						
Alabama	---	5.04	---	---	---	4.02
Average, all varieties	4.20	5.70	2.94	3.22	3.82	3.95

Table 10.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-			
	Average: 1944	harvest: 1934-43	1944: 1945	cated: 1945	1934-43: 1945	cated: 1945			
	: 1,000 : acres	: 1,000 : acres	: 1,000 : acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Vt., N. Y.,									
Mich., Wis., and									
Conn. 2/	705	791	669	835	631	749	5,884	4,990	5,017
Nebr., Mont., Idaho,									
Wyo., Wash., Oreg.,									
N. Dak., and									
S. Dak. 3/.....	229	311	265	1,351	1,364	1,373	3,094	4,241	3,638
Kans., Colo.,									
N. Mex., Ariz.,									
Utah, and Tex. 4/...	520	628	557	448	486	437	2,328	3,054	2,434
Calif. 5/	367	327	327	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
Total,									
United States	1,822	2,057	1,818	872	784	828	15,942	16,128	15,052

1/ bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. North and South Dakota included in 1943 and 1944, and North Dakota in 1945.

4/ Largely Pinto beans. Texas included, beginning in 1943.

5/ Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 11.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-			
	Average: 1944	harvest: 1934-43	1944	cated: 1945	1934-43: 1944	cated: 1945			
	: 1,000 : acres	: 1,000 : acres	: 1,000 : acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Mich. : 7	---	---	767	---	---	50	---	---	---
Wis. : 10	3	3	744	780	800	67	23	24	
N. Dak. : ---	10	10	---	1,100	900	---	11C	90	
Mont. : 29	38	28	1,125	1,200	1,180	329	456	330	
Idaho : 93	219	153	1,160	1,220	1,250	1,117	2,672	1,912	
Wyo. : ---	1	2	---	1,200	1,200	---	12	24	
Colo. : 18	31	31	798	1,050	1,000	143	326	310	
Wash. : 152	343	250	1,304	1,370	1,360	2,082	4,699	3,400	
Oreg. : 11	50	26	1,288	1,150	1,700	175	575	442	
9 States: 319	695	503	1,189	1,277	1,299	3,976	8,873	6,532	

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).